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TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY J. NORVELL & CO.

The price to Subscribers, is THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

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All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editor must be post paid.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia; and the second to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district in one other than an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the same manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof:

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
In addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of congress prohibiting the same, and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or of transporting, or may have transported, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "an act in addition to an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeat certain parts of the same," or of any other act or acts prohibiting the traffic in slaves, to be proceeded against according to law: And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take, or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter thereof: And the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. Provided, That the officers and men to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of color, found on board of any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port, for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if into a port of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

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United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. And provided further, that the commanders of such commissioned vessels, do cause to be apprehended, and taken into custody, every person found on board of such vessel, so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against, in due course of law, in some of the districts thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements, as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from the said vessels, seized in the prosecution of the slave-trade, by the commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid, to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been, as hereinbefore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them: And the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty, for each person delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any citizen or other person, shall lodge information, with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution, by information; and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person, persons of color, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid: And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, have been brought in, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such cases made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, into his custody, for safe-keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of the office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commander of any armed vessels of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this act, to bring the vessel and her cargo, for adjudication, into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel, so captured, shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this law into effect.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case of a purchaser of public lands at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having an error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office, and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at the corners of the tract of land; or that it has in any otherwise arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register [and] receiver of public moneys shall report the case, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which had been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lette Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents; and to Lette Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; the said amount to be paid to each of them, to the satisfaction of the secretaries of the senate and house of representatives, respectively, for the prompt, accurate, and neat, execution of the work—and in case any inconvenient delay should be, at any time, experienced, by either house, in the delivery of its work, the secretary and clerk, respectively, may be authorized to employ another printer to execute any portion of the work of the senate and house of representatives, and charge the excess, in the account of such printer, for executing such work, above what is herein allowed to the printer guilty of such negligence and delay: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall preclude the choice of the same printer by the senate and by the house of representatives.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of James Orr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to John Orr, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two hundred and fifty dollars, the value of certain schooners called the "Telegraph," taken and sunk for the defense of the harbor of Baltimore, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Connecticut be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to release, by proper deed or deeds, unto Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth, all the right, title, and interest, acquired by the United States in and to certain lands and buildings, situated in Derby, in the state of Connecticut, by the levy of an execution, on the fourteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, against Nicholas Moss, a judgment aforesaid, signed by C. Calhoun, secretary of war, on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and head men of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation: which articles are in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a convention made between John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, being specially authorized therefor by the president of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation of Indians, duly authorized and empowered by said nation at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and head men of the said nation: which articles are in the words following, to wit:

Art. 1. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States all of their lands lying north and east of the following line, viz: Beginning on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, pardoned and remitted to the Cherokee boundary with Madison county, in the Alabama territory, joins the same; thence along the main channel of said river to the mouth of the Hiwassee; thence along the main channel to the first hill which closes in on said river, about two miles above Hiwassee Old Town; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the Hiwassee and Little Tellico, to the Tennessee river, at Dallas; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nantahala; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river, to the top of the Blue Ridge to the Unicoi Turnpike road; thence up a straight line to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel to the Creek boundary, it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee, and the parts of the Tennessee and Hiwassee, (with the exception of Jolly's island in the Tennessee, near the mouth of the Hiwassee,) which constitute a portion of the present boundary, belong to the Cherokee nation; and it is also understood, that the reservations contained in the 2d article of the treaty of Tellico, signed the 25th October, 1805, and a tract equal to twelve miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed by the intersection of the boundary line of Madison county, already mentioned, and the north bank of the Tennessee river, thence along the said line, and up the said river twelve miles, are ceded to the United States, in trust for the Cherokee nation as a school fund, to be sold by the United States and the proceeds vested, as is hereinafter provided, in the fourth article of this treaty; and, also, that the rights vested in the Unicoi Turnpike Company, by the Cherokee nation, according to certified copies of the instruments securing the right, and herewith annexed, are not to be affected by this treaty; and it is further understood and agreed by the said parties, that the lands hereby ceded by the Cherokee nation, are in full satisfaction of all claims which the United States have on them, on account of the cession to a part of their nation who have, or may hereafter emigrate to the Arkansas; and the Cherokee nation, shall be removed, and, like wise, said company shall have the exclusive privilege of trading on said road, during the aforesaid term of time.

Art. 5. It is agreed that such boundary lines as may be necessary to designate the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty, may be run by a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be accompanied by such commissioners as the Cherokee may appoint, due notice thereof to be given to the nation; and that the leases which have been made under the treaty of the 8th of July, 1817, of land lying within the portion of country reserved to the Cherokee, to be void; and that all white people who have intruded, or may hereafter intrude, on the lands reserved for the Cherokee, shall be removed by the United States, and proceed against according to the provisions of the act passed South March, 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier."

Art. 6. The contracting parties agree that the annuity to the Cherokee nation shall be paid, two thirds to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and one third to the Cherokees west of that river, as is estimated that those who have emigrated, and who have enrolled for emigration, constitute one third of the whole nation; but, if the Cherokees west of the Mississippi object to this distribution, of which notice shall be given them, before the expiration of one year after the ratification of this treaty, then the census, solely for distributing the annuity, shall be taken at such times, and in such manner, as the president of the United States may designate.

Art. 7. The United States, in order to afford the Cherokees who reside on the lands ceded by this treaty, time to cultivate their crop next summer, and for those who do not choose to take reservations, to remove, bind themselves to prevent the intrusion of their citizens on the ceded land before the first of January next.

Art. 8. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at the place, and on the day and year above written.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
RESOLUTION

Directing the manner in which the printing of congress shall be executed, fixing the price thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in every case of a purchaser of public lands at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having an error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office, and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error in the entry has been made, and that the same was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at the corners of the tract of land; or that it has in any otherwise arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register [and] receiver of public moneys shall report the case, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which had been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
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AN ACT
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H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lette Webber, and Thomas Page.

Public Sentiment.

The following are the resolutions adopted almost unanimously by upwards of six hundred citizens of Mason county, held at Washington on the 31st ultimo:

1. Resolved, That to the great increase of Banking establishments throughout the U. S. and particularly in this commonwealth, may be traced the original cause of the pressure, which is experienced by a large portion of our citizens. That they have contributed to bring on and aggravate the existing pressure by conducting to an importation and consumption of foreign merchandise, greatly beyond the real wants of the country, and by encouraging extravagant speculations in town lots, and other real property. *Nays 3.*

2. Resolved, That this pressure has been more immediately produced by the passage of the late acts chartering forty-six new banks, with a capital of eight millions eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars; thereby creating a new demand for upwards of a million of specie, to supply them with only one eighth of their capital in gold and silver. *Nays 2.*

3. Resolved, That the supply of this quantity of specie necessarily produced great run upon the state bank for gold and silver which could be met only by taking immediate steps to withdraw from circulation a large portion of its circulating paper—a measure of prudence and necessity, which could be accomplished in no other way than by considerable, but gradual calls upon its debtors. *Nay 1.*

4. Resolved, That from these causes the only circulating medium of the state, in which entire confidence was reposed, has, in a great measure, been withdrawn from circulation; and the independent banks cannot supply its place by the emission of their paper: 1st, because they have not a sufficient specie capital to enable them to throw it into circulation; and 2ndly, because the public have not such a degree of confidence in it, as to render it useful as a general circulating medium for the state. *Nay 1.*

5. Resolved, That we most cordially agree, with the Franklin resolutions, that the conduct of the banks has, in a great degree, contributed to produce the present distress; but we view with anxiety, we contemplate with horror; we deplore as madness, a resort to that very policy, as a remedy, which has produced so much distress, and so many evils, and which, instead of alleviating, must lamentably increase the evils that it pretends to remedy. *Unanimously.*

6. Resolved, That as citizens of Kentucky, we view with abhorrence the recommendation of measures tending to prostrate the character of our state; to tarnish its well earned fame; to make our state bank paper, which has hitherto supported an unblemished reputation, a reproach—the sport of brokers; the prey of speculators and shavers:—and we solemnly protest against the adoption of measures, which are calculated to destroy all confidence in our own circulating medium. *Unanimously.*

7. Resolved, That the rage for speculation, which has pervaded the country, and now threatens it with serious calamity originated in the towns, whence came also the clamour for an increase of banks, the fictitious value of property, the disregard of economy, and the unwise preference of foreign to domestic manufactures:—and although the evil has in some measure infested the whole community, its consequences are likely to fall most heavily upon those with whom the cause originated. But greatly as we deplore the distress of any part of our fellow citizens, we are constrained to believe, that the out-cry for a remedy has taken its rise where the disease commenced, and is rather the voice of the speculating, than the substantial interests of the country. *Unanimously.*

8. Resolved, That the citizens of Mason county are willing and determined to listen to one lesson, taught them by direful experience, on the present subject. It is but a short time since they were told that the creation of forty or fifty new banks, would relieve the country from all pressure; that it would produce an increase of the actual wealth and commerce of the country; that every article, raised for exportation, would command an advanced price. These banks were chartered; have gone into operation; have issued their paper as a circulating medium of the country, to the exclusion, in a great measure, of all actual cash, and every thing else that was considered an equivalent. What has been the result! The Franklin resolutions furnish at once the answer and the comment. *Unanimously.*

9. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of specie payments, by the banks, is a measure pregnant with the most alarming consequences, and one which they deprecate as attendant with evils of infinitely greater magnitude than any which we can possibly experience under the present state of things. *Unanimously.*

10. Resolved, That banks ought to be established upon a solid capital; and that when they suspend payment, or refuse to redeem their paper with gold and silver, they are no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. *Unanimously.*

11. Resolved, That an extraordinary convention of the legislature is not, in the opinion of this meeting, necessary.

12. Resolved, That this meeting most cordially concurs with that lately held in Franklin county in recommending, "that a prudent and rigid economy be observed; the consumption of foreign articles of luxury, and manufactures diminished; home manufactures encouraged, the annual expenditures of individuals lessened;

ed so as to enable them by industry and frugality to pay off old arrears without accumulating new debts. *Unanimously.*

13. Resolved, That we invite the attention of the people of the different counties to these subjects, and earnestly recommend that the meetings for this purpose should be as numerous as possible; and we further recommend a call of general meetings in those counties where a few only have met, that the real sense of the people of Kentucky may be expressed. *Unanimously.*

14. Resolved, That we do not absolve the state bank and its branches, and the United States' bank and its branches, from being instrumental in causing the pressure complained of in the Franklin resolutions—for we have not forgotten that on a late occasion, the bank of Kentucky and its branches suspended specie payments in consequence of the enormous and unexpected demands of the U. S. bank and its branches. *Nay 1.*

15. Resolved, That Adam Beatty, John Chambers, Marshall Key, David Rennells, James A. Paxton, and Robert Taylor jun. be appointed a committee to correspond with the people, and corresponding committees of the other counties, on the subject of the foregoing resolutions. *Unanimously.*

ADAM BEATTY, Ch'm.
DAVID V. RENNELLS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Washington county, in Lebanon, on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1819, agreeably to previous notice, and in pursuance of the request of the corresponding committee appointed by the meeting in Frankfort, Thomas G. Harrison, was appointed chairman, and Allen S. Housley, secretary.

The resolutions of the meetings of Frankfort, Shelbyville and Georgetown, were read—some discussion took place, and after a deliberate view as possible of the subjects under consideration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, (as the opinion of this meeting) That the distress of the country is not so great, nor the embarrassment so general as is represented; that embarrassments do exist to a very considerable degree, there no doubt, and it is to be lamented that an unjustifiable thirst for speculation, an unwarrantable degree of extravagance in living and dress, and other imprudent measures, have been

too generally given into and indulged, which have involved many into difficulties—but that the calling of an intermediate meeting of the legislature, and thereby incurring a large expense to the state for their relief, would be highly improper.

Resolved, That the suspension of specie payments by the banks, should not be sanctioned or encouraged, either by the people or legislature of Kentucky; that incorporated bodies, no more than individuals, possess the right to withhold their means or property from their creditors.

Resolved, That should the banks resort to the suspension of specie payments, it would be not only an act of injustice, but bad policy, as it would go still farther to weaken public confidence in banking institutions, and even if it granted the relief desired at present, (which is thought doubtful) it would be an indulgence of extravagance and imprudence, and open an avenue for the emission of great quantities of spurious paper, which, in the end, would only increase our difficulties.

Resolved, That the most effectual method of correcting the errors of men generally, is, for them to bear the chastisements they bring upon themselves; that, if individuals or banks, have been extravagant in their engagements, they will perhaps be brought to experience their folly and profit thereby, and such examples may have a happy effect on others.

Resolved, That under the difficulties, now existing, all creditors ought, and it is hoped and expected they extend as much forbearance as possible, towards all honest debtors—Provided this is done, and necessary dispositions of property made, with the assistance of limited loans from banks, superfluous and needless expences lopped off, and a course of industry and economy observed, all the evils now complained of would find a remedy in the course of a short time.

Resolved, That no real or substantial benefit results to society or the world, from any government, incorporated body, institution or individual, that does not strictly adhere to those principles, so far as they depart from them, so far as they sink in the estimation of an intelligent world, and thus far prove a curse to themselves and society.

Resolved, That Edmund Rutter, Jas. Scantland, William Brown, Geo. Phillips and Henry P. Calhoun, Esqs. be appointed a committee to correspond with other committees, having in view similar objects.

THOMAS G. HARRISON, Ch'm.
ALLEN S. HOUSLEY, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Green county, in the town of Greensburg, on Monday the 25th May, 1819, being the first day of the Green Circuit Court; Elias Barbee, James Murry, Liberty Green, Samuel Brents, Daniel Brown, Adam Campbell, Wm. T. Willis, Pleasant Sandridge, Daniel White, sen. and the Rev. John Howe, were appointed a committee, of whom James Allen was appointed chairman, and Richd. A. Buckner secretary, to take into consideration the means of remedying the general distress which is said to prevail on account of the scarcity of money, and to report to the people on Saturday the 29th inst. at the court house the result of their deliberations; at which last mentioned time

place, the people again met, and the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That it would be desirable, to ameliorate the condition of the country by legislative interference, if just and efficient remedies could be applied by the legislature; but that the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and an additional issue of paper by the same banks, would be impolitic and unsafe, as its tendency would be to impair the credit of the paper and to defeat the very object intended to be obtained.

2d. Resolved, That the evils which are experienced at present, have partly arisen from extensive loans to individuals by the banks; by which speculators have been enabled to overwhelm the country with importations of foreign goods, to an amount far beyond our exports, which is at all times injurious, and often ruinous to a country; and that to encourage an increase of loans would but aggravate instead of diminishing the evils of which we complain; that an additional source, to which the existing evils and embarrassments may be traced, originated in an indiscreet indulgence in extravagance and wild speculation, and that the only effectual remedy which can be applied, is a curtailment of such extravagance and an observance of frugality, industry and economy.

3rd. Resolved, That it is proper for the banks to loan prudently and in small sums; not to speculators upon borrowed capital, but to industrious farmers and mechanics, and to the prudent exporters of our own produce, having a particular regard to the application of the money, and whether it be to promote that honest industry which adds to the wealth of a country.

4th. Resolved, That it would be inexpedient to convene the legislature before the ordinary time appointed by law for that purpose; that it would be calculated to excite a delusive hope of redress, and would probably relax those exertions which are necessary to secure the contemplated object.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the Argus, with a request to publish them in their paper, and that another copy be transmitted to the corresponding committee at Frankfort.

JAMES ALLEN, Ch'm.
RICHD. A. BUCKNER, Sec'y.

The following are the resolutions adopted in Harrison county, after strenuous opposition.

1. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the directors of the Bank of Kentucky, with respect to the management of that institution, we apprehend no danger from an improver or extravagant emission of paper.

2. That in our opinions, the banks ought to postpone their calls and make reasonable issues of paper to relieve the present distresses of the country, and if it be necessary to enable them to do so,

Resolved, that it is our opinion that the state banks ought temporarily to suspend specie payments.

3. Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary and inexpedient for the legislature to convene sooner than its regular and lawful session.—*Guardian.*

Bardstown, June 2.

At a meeting of about one hundred of the citizens of this county, held at the Court House in Bardstown, on Saturday last, the Resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Franklin county, (taking into consideration the present embarrassed state of the finances of Kentucky) were unanimously rejected. A respectable minority were in favor of part of the said resolutions, but taking them collectively were decidedly opposed to them.

There were a number of Resolutions adopted, but the meeting being so very limited, and they varying from the intention of the meeting, and from other causes it is not thought requisite to publish them.—*R. T.*

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS GAZETTE, MAY 24.

On Wednesday last, the 19th inst. a public dinner was given at Davis's Hotel, to that distinguished citizen Mr. HENRY CLAY, who had arrived in this city some few days previously. We have been favored with copies of the invitation by the committee appointed for that purpose, and Mr. C.'s answer, which, together with the toasts that were drank on the occasion, we now lay before our readers.

(COPY.)
Sir.—In testimony of the high regard entertained for you by your fellow citizens, as well as their just sense of your distinguished public services—the undersigned, (a committee appointed for the purpose) for and on behalf of a number of the citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity, request the pleasure of your company to a public dinner at Davis's hotel, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) J. Lewis,
Delachaise,
Henderson,
Mazureau,
Foster,
J. H. Hawkins
Hon. H. Clay. May 18, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, inviting me, in behalf of a number of the citizens of this city and its vicinity, to a public dinner, given on account of the favorable opinion which they are pleased to entertain of my public services. I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation; and I beg you and them to believe that I shall always retain the

most grateful recollection of this flattering proof of friendly regard, proceeding from a source so highly respectable.

I offer you, gentlemen, severally, assurances of the very great esteem with which I am, faithfully,

Your obedient servant,
H. Clay.
Messrs. Lewis, Delachaise, Henderson, Mazureau, Foster, and Hawkins, committee, &c. &c.

New Orleans, May 18, 1819.

TOASTS.

1. Our Country—"The land of the free, the home of the brave."

2. Our Washington—"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. Our Franklin—Consecrated his fame, consecrated be his memory.

4. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison—pioneers in the path to rational freedom, in the latest posterity appreciate their prosperity the sure foundation of national independence.

5. The President of the United States—his virtues, talents and public services secure him the esteem and confidence of the American people.

6. Our Army and our Navy—Identified with the national glory and national gratitude.

The Militia of the Union—Their sacred rights as citizens are a sure guarantee for their gallantry as soldiers.

8. The Heroe of '76—"They gave us a goodly heritage—we should hand it down unimpaired.

9. General Andrew Jackson—"Amongst the greatest captains of the age," his public services secure him all a grateful country can award.

10. The Defenders of New Orleans—Their cause was their country—sacred be the labors to their heroism.

11. Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Friends in the hour of danger—friends always.

12. Our Guest, Henry Clay—Firm in the cause of freedom, able in the councils of the nation—he is entitled to the nation's confidence.

Mr. CLAY rose amidst the cheers of the assembly, and said, "I do not know, Mr. President, if, in presuming to address a few words to the gentlemen here assembled, I shall not, in conforming to a usage in the state to which I belong, violate that which prevails here. If I do, I must seek an apology in your hearts, which will be able to estimate the feelings of mine, filled as it is with gratitude for the honor which has bro't me in your presence.

My visit to this state has no public object, but has been made from private considerations solely. It has been undertaken from a wish long entertained again to see some highly esteemed relations and friends, from some of whom I have been separated for years, and to gratify a desire to trace the noble stream which adorns and fertilizes and enriches your fine country.

The honorable notice you have been pleased to take of me was most unexpected.

If there be any part of my public conduct which can be supposed to merit the sentiment just drunk, and for which I pray you to accept my most profound acknowledgments, it was, perhaps, my humble participation in the negotiation which terminated the late war. Our country certainly wanted peace; and the causes of the war had moreover expired by occurrences in Europe. It was the duty of the American negotiators to act in reference to the actual state of things. Their merit, if they had any, was of a negative kind. It consisted in repelling, I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars. An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant JACKSON, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January. I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagants demands set up by the other party. 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Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

The National Intelligencer of the 26th ult. in defending the late treaty with Spain, against some remarks in the Boston Centinel, commits, in our humble opinion, an egregious error, in saying that some of the largest of the Florida grants are located in part of the late province of Louisiana. There are many concessions made by Spain to individuals in Louisiana, previous to its retrocession to Florida. But all those grants designated the country in which the lands were to be laid. It would be strange indeed, if a concession by the crown of Spain for a parcel of land in East or West Florida, should be surveyed by the concession in the state of Louisiana, or in the territories of Missouri or Arkansas.

Of the validity of the Florida grants we know nothing—but we should not be at all surprised if many of them were made void. Because to other grants in Missouri and Arkansas great hostility has been displayed by government.

COUNTY MEETING.

The meeting of Mercer county on Monday last, negatived the Frankfort resolutions. It is unaccountable, that notwithstanding one section of the county was in favor of them, yet the citizens did not vote. We know no other reason, than a desire not to be found in the minority.

MAILS.

The Kentucky Gazette is printed and mailed on Friday, and does not reach Harrodsburg until the Wednesday following. Where's the fault?

We are highly gratified in finding that the Officers of the Volunteer and other militia companies of Lexington are taking so lively an interest in instructing and inuring the young soldiers under their command. The adoption of their plan meets the approbation of the public, in general; it will be the means of promoting health, by the exercise, and of obtaining the information which every Kentuckian wishes to possess in relation to the important art of war and of defense. The distinguished and experienced officer who gladly accepted the invitation, to instruct the troops, is admirably calculated to give the information required.

The members of the other companies of the town are requested to attend without distinction.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED,

"Greenville Springs, June 1.

"The celebrated medical water of this place is now so generally known, that nothing is necessary to be said in its praise. The prepared state of accommodations for visitors wears a happier aspect than has ever yet been known. I have been struck with the great contrast since my arrival here, to the appearance presented in 1811. Every thing is commodious—every thing is neat."

"Mr. JOHN HANNA is the present proprietor, and superintends personally the establishment. Under the auspices of himself and family, every facility to rational comfort will be given—and, I hazard nothing in saying, the table is unexceptionably good."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
Nothing short of the present aspect of the times could induce another "Old Resident" to offer you his opinions and advice through the medium of a public newspaper.

After a long, and, as my conscience tells me, a faithful public service, I had retired to the walks of private life with the hope and expectation of thence reviewing with silent satisfaction the happiness and prosperity of that country whose infancy I have watched with most parental fondness and solicitude. Already have I seen, one by one my old companions and associates, unnoticed and almost unregretted by the busy world, step into the silent tomb, and while my own grey hairs have long since warned me to be ready for the same event, my old fond heart still clings with youthful ardour to my fellow men and bids me not desert them in this hour of difficulty. I too was here, when "not a stick was cut amiss," in all this rich and thickly settled country, when common danger formed a bond of union which interest could not sever: The wild fruits of the earth, the deer, the bear and buffalo were our food: The canopy of heaven our only covering. We were healthy vigorous and happy. The savage foe was made to feel our prowess; our best hearts blood was spilt to gain this land for you.

But then we had not half a hundred banks, we had no foreign luxuries, no cashing speculators, no debts abroad, no replevin—no commutation laws, no desperate statesmen to make or advocate them; we lived within our income, made our own cloths, toiled for our food and eat it when it was earned; we did not then roll in our carriages, keep costly plate, drink wine and live luxuriously every day, or wear fine cloths at others cost; what we had, or what we eat or drank, or wore, little or indifferent as it was, belonged to us, and it satisfied the calls of nature.

I have lived to see this country gradually improved and cultivated, towns and villages rising into notice, and importance, where, but a few years since,

cairnbreaks and forests covered the earth. For a time, labour was thought honourable industry, economy, prosperity and happiness went hand in hand together, our children were hardy, robust and brave. Alas! those times have passed away; idleness, extravagance and speculation is now the order of the day, luxury has gained a foot-hold, the East and the West, the islands of the sea and the uttermost ends of the earth, can scarce supply her fickle appetite. Yes, fellow citizens, we are "invaded by a foreign foe" but treat on was in the household ere he gained admittance; I have seen the farmer quit his plough, the blacksmith his anvil, the tailor his needle, the shoemaker his awl; I have beheld merchants made of clodpoles, mechanicks turned speculators swindlers called gentlemen, and spendthrifts become legislators, e're I heard of pressure in the country. These are truths, truths too which speak a voice of thunder to us at the present time. How is the evil to be remedied? Can you do it by increasing your debts to the banks to pay off other creditors, as some recommend; has not this many headed monster already destroyed or curtailed sufficiently your comforts, your fortunes and your liberty? Is there not now, enough of base depreciated paper on our hands, without a special capital to redeem it? Shall we do it by protecting the idle, the thoughtless, the imprudent and the dissipated in their career of folly and extravagance? Shall he, who would, for the sake of possible gain incur debts beyond his means to pay, be suffered to enjoy his property while the family of his honest creditor is starving? merely because if you take it from him he might (to use the language of a late newspaper writer) "languish, take to drink and die a miserable death," or "what is still worse, cover his property with false oaths?" What! are these the men whom the honest citizens of this free commonwealth are called upon to protect, in whose favor they must "act with promptitude and firmness," for whom they must "have more money;" or "stop the process of law" exert their sovereign power and put down the officers of government, and in a word reduce this "fair fabric of freedom and of laws to one unwieldy mass of chaos, corruption and confusion?

We are told that "if you force the banks to stop specie payments," they can issue more paper and that "then the mechanic can sell his work, the merchant his goods, and the farmer his produce." Sell our labour and our produce and for what? for specie? or its proper representative?

No, for spurious paper; for notes on broken banks, not worth the having; rely on it the evil cannot thus be remedied. We do not want such stuff, we had rather keep our work and produce; we can cultivate the soil and make enough to eat and wear, without such wild and desperate means to aid us. We will say to the idle, the dissipated and imprudent,

"Home and be humble, study to retrench
"Discharge the lazy vermin of thy hall,
"Those pagants of thy folly,
"And reduce the glittering trappings" of extravagance.

We will "set our faces like brass or steel against that spirit of pride," ambition and avarice, which has involved us in such difficulties; we will tell the vain and avaricious speculators, go and enjoy your ideal mines of wealth." If successful, you would not have given us half your gains, and if you fail we will let you fall alone.

IT is the *Vélocipede* of which we give a cut below, is now in use in most of the eastern cities, and affords considerable amusement; it has not yet been introduced in the western country, but we understand that a gentleman of this town, is about to build one, which will be well received by the public.

We are very glad that this gentleman has taken this machine in hands so soon, and hope he may profit by his willingness to gratify the curiosity of many of our citizens, in presenting them with this truly novel *inanimate animal*.



THE VELOCIPEDÉ, OR SWIFT WALKER.

This truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Drais, master of the woods and forests of H. R. II. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor of its nature and properties—is

1. That on a well maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.

2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.

3. When the roads are dry and firm, it runs on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.

4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.

Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well constructed carriage, both the carriage and it load much easier than he could carry the load alone on his back; so as man conducts, by means of the Vélocipede, his body easier than if he had his whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally contestable, that the Vélocipede, as it makes put one impression, or rut, may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the Vélosipede resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risk incidental to them, and it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in the same manner as a Bath chair. On a cushion in front, the fore arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrio.

ITS MANAGEMENT.

The traveller having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rudder (if it may be called) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose); then, placing the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the Vélocipede, that the attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

*Excerpt, (M.) May 8.
EMIGRANTS.*

During the past week two vessels arrived at St. Andrews, having on board about 600 of the sons & daughters of Erin, from 6 to 75 years old. We learn from one of them, a very intelligent gentleman, that the number of emigrants from Ireland to this country the present year, will greatly exceed that of any former year.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

DARIEN, [Geo.] MAY 17.

We have conversed with three intelligent gentlemen who left St. Augustine on the 10th inst. and understand that most of the inhabitants are desirous to remove, as quick as possible, to Cuba—but, as few purchasers are willing to give the prices asked for landed property, the greater number will become American citizens. None are opposed so much to the cession as the renegade Americans who have there found an asylum from their country's offended laws, while many of the Spaniards only regret the event inasmuch as it separates them, should

they remain, from the present governor, who is deservedly revered, and furnishes a striking contrast to the cruelty, arrogance, ignorance, and depraved habits which too frequently characterize the officers of Spain. Excepting the outlaws, the Americans in the province are anxiously awaiting the delivery of the province to the United States, when they will participate in the blessings of a free government and equal laws, which, though Governor Coppinger used his utmost exertions to prevent grievances, they cannot be said at present to enjoy. There is little or no business transacted there now; money being so scarce that five hundred dollars worth of goods would glut the market. Not a syllable had been heard there of the cessation of Cuba to England.—*Gazette*.

We have received advices from Rio Janeiro of 11th March, which state, that that place is completely glutted with American produce; that the harbour was crowded with vessels loaded with grain, &c.; that no sales could be effected. Upwards of 400,000 bushels of wheat afeat.—*Gazette*.

Morning Drills.

We are requested to give Notice to the members of the "LEXINGTON INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY" Company, and all others wishing to join the MORNING DRILLS, that they are requested to meet at their Arsenal, on Cheap side, on MONDAY morning next, the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock. Col. J. M. McColla will act as Instructor.

Married,

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 2d inst. Daniel Breck, esq. of Richmond, Ky. to Miss Jane B. Todd, of this county.

On Thursday evening the 3d inst. Mr. Samuel Thompson, merchant of this place, to Miss Margaret P. Worley.

In Logan county, Mr. John Gorin, to Miss Eliza Wilson; Mr. Burgess Gilbert, to Miss Louisa Turner.

In Shelbyville, Mr. David M'Ilvain, to Miss Susan Allen.

Died,

At his residence in Mercer county, on Salt river, on the 25th of May, 1819, col. George McApple in the 42d year of his age, after a painful illness of about four weeks.

In Woodford county, on Sunday last, Miss Agatha Madison, daughter of the late Gov. Madison.

ALSO,

4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior quality and for sale by the barrel or quarter.

L. P. Madeira Wine, Of old Port Wine, quality and for sale by the barrel or quarter.

Old Jamaica Spirits, quality and for sale by the barrel or quarter.

Whiskey, Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, &c., prime Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basins and Ewrs &c.

And a General Assortment of Hard Ware & Paper Hangings, All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, June 11, 1819.—24tf.

AUCTION.

On Saturday the 12th inst.

(TO-MORROW,) WILL BE SOLD,

All the Household Furniture,

Of Mr. J. B. COOKE,

Also, the STOCK IN TRADE, of Mrs. Cooke,

consisting of a variety of

MILLINERY HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.

TERMS o—90 days for all sums over 10 dollars. Approved negotiable paper. Sale to commence on the premises, at 9 o'clock precisely.

GEO. W. MORTON, D. SAWF.

CHARLES EDW. LARD, &c. &c.

June 11, 1819.

CLOCKS & WATCHES

OF every description, carefully repaired and warranted to perform,

BY S. BRADFORD,

Opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank

Lexington, June 10.—24tf.

PRACTISING BALL,

ON SATURDAY NEXT 12th INSTANT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that a Practising Ball will take place on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, at his Ball Room on Short-street—then on every other Saturday during the quarter. Ladies are respectfully invited

H. GUIBERT.

June 10, 1819.

X. B. Gentlemen's tickets to be had at the door.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL,

Between 11 and 12 years of age.

Apply to the printers.

June 11, 1819.—24-5t.

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsburgh, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on

GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have

taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and

have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and

each size uniformly the same, of the very best

quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh

prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any

orders sent to the Commission Merchants of

Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and

sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be di-

rected, and all orders directed to the subscr



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO MARY, WHEN SHE FROWNS.

O! I could bear death's icy chill
Or hydrophobia's torturing pain,
Support the beggar's various ills
And ne're once sigh or e're complain.

O! I could live in misery's cell
Surrounded by old Hecate's crew,
And then for ages sadly dwelt
And bid all earthly joys adieu.

O! I could wander o'er and o'er
Arabia's wide and desert plains,
All future hopes and joy give o'er
And smile if bound in galling chains.

All this I'd bear and ne'er once sigh,
Or e'me need spectres lay me down
And calmly give me up to die,
But ne're could bear fair Mary's frown.

EDGAR.

[BY REQUEST.]

FORGET THEE.

Forget thee? when this heart is dead,
When life and all its joys have fled,
When memory's gone, and friendship's o'er,
And kindred throbs shall beat no more;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

Forget thee? when the rose to blow,
When vernal suns forget to glow,
When flowers no more their fragrance bring,
Nor wild birds charm the breathing spring;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

Forget thee? Mary, can it be?

That word has ever drop'd from thee?
You reck'd too well, you knew this heart
Could never act so vile a part;

Then cease to weep, then grief forego,

Can I forget thee? no, love, no.

"FRIENDSHIP."

WHEN fortune smiles, and looks serene,
"Tis—" sir, how do ye do?
"Your family are well, I hope,
Can I serve them or you?"

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,
And ills and woes fly t'ye—
"Tis then—" I'm sorry for your loss,
But times are heard—good by t'ye!"

To attract the reader's attention to the following reflections on "THE WASTE OF LIFE," it is enough to say, they are from the pen of the illustrious FRANKLIN.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

Anerius was a gentleman of good estate, he was bred to no business, and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for any of the proper works of life, nor any taste at all for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four and twenty in his bed; he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humor. Five or six of the rest he scattered away with much indolence: the chief business of them was to contrive his meals, and to feed his fancy before hand, with the promise of a dinner and supper; not that he was so very a glutton, or so entirely devoted to appetite; but chiefly because he knew not how to employ his thought better, he let them rove about the sustenance of his body. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years since the paternal estate fell into his hands: and yet according to the abuse of words in our day, he was called a man of virtue, because he was scarce ever known to be quite drunk, nor was his nature much inclined to lewdness.

One evening as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought himself what a number of living beings had been made a sacrifice to support his carcass, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with those offerings. He had not quite lost all the arithmetic that he learned when he was a boy, and set himself to compute what he had devoured since he came to the age of man.

About a dozen feathered creatures, small and great, have one week with another (said he) given up their lives to prolong mine, which in 10 years amounts to at least six thousand.

Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choicest part offered weekly upon my table.—Thus a thousand beasts out of the flock and the herd have been slain in ten years time, to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundred fishes have in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast, and of the smaller fry as many thousands.

A measure of corn would hardly afford fine flour enough for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogsheads of ale and wine, and other liquors, have passed through this body of mine, this wretched strainer of meat and drink.

What have I done all this time for God or man? What a vast profusion of good things upon an useless life, and a worthless liver? There is not the meanest creature among all these which I have devoured, but hath answered the end of its creation better than I. It was

made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety and honor than I have done: O shameful waste of life and time!"

In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason, as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age; he lived many years, with the character of a worthy man, and an excellent Christian; he performed the kind offices of a good neighbor at home, and made a shining figure as a patriot in the senate-house; he died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb.

The world, that knew the whole series of his life stood amazed at the mighty change. They beheld him as a wonder of reformation, while he himself confessed and adored the divine power and mercy, which had transformed him from a brute to a man.

But this was a singular instance; and we almost may venture to write MIRACLE upon it. Are there not numbers of both sexes among our young genty, whose lives thus run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness?

When I meet with a person of such a worthless character as this, it brings to my mind some scraps of Horace,

Nos numerus sumus, & fruges consumere nati.

Hincinque Juventus

Cui avlcreum fuit in Medio dormire dicit, &c.

PARAPHRASE.

There are a number of us creep into this world to eat and sleep; And know no reason why they're born, But merely to consume the corn, Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish, And leave behind an empty dish: Tho' crows and ravens do the same, Unlucky birds of hateful name; Ravens or crows might fill their places, And swallow corn and carcasses.

Then, if their tomb-stone when they die, Bent'to flatter and to lie, There's nothing better will be said,

Than that they've eat up all their bread,

Drank up all their drink, and gone to bed.

There are other fragments of the then poet, which occur on such occasions; one in the first of his satires, the other in the last of his epistles, which seem to represent life only as a season of luxury.

Exacto contentus tempore vita

Cedat uti satus conviva satur

Lusisti satiatis atque bibitis;

Tempus abire tibi.

Which may thus be put into English.

Life's but a feast; and when we die Horace would say, if he were by, Friend, thou hast eat and drank enough, 'Tis time now to be marching off:

Then like a well-fed guest depart;

With cheerful looks, and ease at heart;

Did all your friends good night, and say,

You've done the business of the day.

JAN. 15-TF.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

David A. Sayre,

BESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and

the public in general, that he has on hand

at his Manufactory, on Main-street, next door

to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED WARE,

Consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs,

Mattingal Hooks, Buckles and Slides; Bri-

des, and every description of Coach and Gig

Harness Mounting. Also, a variety of elegant

Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels, with an as-

sortment of Coach Springs and Steps, and

Gig Springs, all of the first quality.

He has just received a few doz. MOROCCO

SKINS, of the best quality; Also, some elec-

gant HOG and SEAL SKINS, suitable for Sad-

lers, Horse Whips, Whip Thongs, Silk Lash-

es, and a general assortment of SADDLERY,

which he will sell low for CASH, or a short credit.

He will also keep on hand, a general assort-

ment of Brass and Irons, Shovels and Tongs,

Door Knockers, Belts of all sizes, Still-Cocks,

Rivets, and Gun Mounting. And will receive

orders for Casting all kinds of BRASS WORK

for Machinery, Clocks, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, May 1819—20tf

N. B. Cash paid for old PEWTER, BRASS,

COPPER and SILVER.

DR. ASA JOHNSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that

he has lately discovered a valuable quan-

tity of Herbs for Medicine for almost every

complaint, in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf

Mountain, which is about 40 miles from Lex-

ington, and about 10 miles below Red River

Iron Works. He proposes to fix his CHEM-

ISTRY DISTILLERY there for this season, by

which means he thinks he will be able to keep

a good supply of valuable MEDICINE, and a

short time after, a quantity of

DRUGS, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, May 26, 1819—22-3t

Just Received, and for Sale by

SHREVE & COMBS,

25 BBL'S BROWN SUGAR,

4 do. COGR. BRANDY,

4 do. H. GIN,

23 PIPES S. M. WINE,

14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each

of MADEIRA,

A large quantity of American and English

PATENT CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold

unusually low.

SHREVE & COMBS.

April 13—16tf

Selling Off at Prime Cost.

C. P. BUTLER,

BEING about to change his present life

of business, offers his Stock at Prime Cost,

consisting of a general assortment of Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Among which are many large sizes, worthy

the attention of County Traders.

Lexington, 26th May, 1819.—22tf

Writing & Letter Paper,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety and honor than I have done: O shameful waste of life and time!"

In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason, as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age; he lived many years, with the character of a worthy man, and an excellent Christian; he performed the kind offices of a good neighbor at home, and made a shining figure as a patriot in the senate-house; he died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb.

Lexington, April 9th—tf

Superb Pearl Ornaments,

CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches

and Breast-Pins, just received by

JAMES M. PIKE,

No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,

WHICH for richness and elegance, never

have been equalled by any former im-

portations; the ladies are respectfully invited

to call and examine them.

LEXINGTON, April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs.

Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on

my usual moderate terms, and shall re-

ceive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELL,

April 9, 1819—tf